America. And it was admitted, on the authority of Charles

America. And it was admitted, on the authority of Charlevoix, that such commissaries were accordingly appointed: but it is denied that there exists any evidence of acts performed by them under such appointment, and that they did in any way determine such dividing line.

Now, it was not doubted, in point of fact, that some years after the date of the treaty, Davis's Straits, on the Atlantic Ocean, (then known as Davis's Inlet,) became known and mentioned by fewer or by more geographers as the dividing point between the territories of the two nations. It was equally true, that the line of 49° north was laid down on certain old maps as a dividing line between French and English territory, and said to have been established by the treaty of Utrecht, after the termination of a curved line, beginning at Davis's Straits and running in a curve until it struck the parallel of 49°.

The two questions he wished to ask were these: 1 How The two questions he wished to ask were these: I. How came Davis's Straits to be known and described in any map as the dividing point between the territories of England and France, unless from something agreed to under the treaty of Utrecht? The treaty designated no starting point at the ocean: how did the makers of these maps get that line? And if the parallel of 49° did not receive its character as a dividing line from that authority, on what authority was such a character given it in those maps? Why was not 48° or 50° taken as the line? And why was 49°?

The second question was this; Suppose that no mistake

The second question was this: Suppose that no mistake could be shown in this designation, and that no other account could be given of it but that it was done under the treaty of Utrecht, taking the two facts together, that the treaty did provide that commissaries should be appointed to determine a dividing line, and were actually appointed for that purpose; and that such a line was laid down on the maps professedly on that authority, and no other account could be given of it; did they not raise a clear and strong presumption, and such as would prevail in all tribunals, that this point of Davis's Straits, and this line of 49, were fixed and determined by those, and and this line of 49, were fixed and determined by those, and those alone, who had authority to determine them? Mr. CASS said that he would now state to the Senator

from Missouri what was the condition under which he said he would stop at the parallel of 49°. Mr. C. said he would read it precisely as he had delivered it in his speech.: "I now ask, sic, what right has any American statesman, or what right has any British statesman, to contend that our claim, whatever it may be, is not just as good north of this line of 49° as it is south of it? When this question is answered to my satisfaction, I, for one, will consent to stop there; but until then I am among those who mean to march, if we can, to the then I am among those who mean to march, if we can, to th Russian boundary. This (said Mr. C.) is my position, and I am willing at all times to adhere to my pledge.

The Senate then went into Executive business, and after some time spent therein adjourned.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New York of the packet ship Yorkshire, news from England to the 5th of March has been received. This is only one day later than previous advices. The motion for the immediate reneal of the corn

laws, offered as an amendment to Sir Robert Peel's proposition for their discontinuance after three years, was negatived in the House of Commons on the 3d ultimo by a vote of 78 to 265.

Cotton was a little firmer, some circulars quoting an advance of #d. The principal topic of remark in the London pa-

pers was the refusal of the United States to arbitrate on the Oregon question. What they say, however, has been mostly anticipated by the papers received by the Hibernia.

The Switzerland had arrived out on the 3d in stant with the Oregon Notice resolutions that had passed the House of Representatives. This news was expressed to London, where (arriving so immediately after the refusal of arbitration by Mr. BUCHANAN) it created some excitement. Consols fell nearly one per cent., though there was a subsequent rise. With the exception of this very marked effect, it was difficult, according to the Times of the 4th, to collect in detail any opinions respecting the news. The Times adds :

the news. The Times adds:

"The most anxious question discussed here turned upon what course is likely to be taken by our Government should the notice to abandon the Oregon territory be actually given; that is, whether such would be followed by an immediate hostile manifestation, or whether that would be reserved till the twelve months had expired. From observations that have been dropped from Sir Robert Peel, it is erroneously inferred that, in however courteous a manner this notice might be conveyed, it would be immediately resented; and therefore the feeling which the news had produced was, on the whole, a very uneasy one."

Mr. McLane, the American Minister, had been prevented from dining at Sir Robert Peel's in conequence of continued indisposition.

In a private letter lately received from an officer in

India, he observes that, independently of those who fell in the late engagement, there were 2,000 of the Sikhs drowned in attempting to cross the Sutlej. Another war steamer has just been built and put

in commission in England, which is one of the most formidable engines of war ever constructed in the vorld. This tremendous vessel is called the Terrible, and the following is a brief description of her Ton's observations, as well as those which followed dimensions, armament, &c. :

THE TERRIBLE-Largest War-Steamer in the World. The Terrible, war-steamer, is in commission, and now fitting for sea at Woolwich; she has 20 guns mounted, also a brass field-piece and carriage, and a wagon for powder to accompany it.
On her upper deck, each side of the bow, are two long 56 pounders, Monk's 11 feet guns, to fire fore and aft, in a line pounders, Monk's 11 feet guns, to fire fore and aft, in a line with the keel; these are mounted on a slide, and will cross-fire lel of latitude had been established by the treaty of with each other, and also sweep round to the sides; two more of Utrecht as a boundary, at least on this side of the the same guns, right aft in the stern, will also cross and sweep to the broadside on their pivot, so as to fire forward, acting as chase guns, if required. She has two 68 pounders on each broadside, to carry shells or solid shot, which can be trained fore or abaft, according to circumstances. On the deck below, which is also flush fore and aft, are eight guns, viz. two long 56 pounders, Monk's guns, 11 feet long, in the bow ports, to fire in a line with the keel, and also several degrees of training on the broadsides, and two of the same guns in the stern, right aft, which can give such depression as to prevent even a small boat from coming under her stern; with four guns, 68 pounders, on her broadsides, for shells or solid shot. There are four smaller guns on the upper deck, to be traversed to any place, or carried on shore in her paddle-box boats, if required for use in landing troops.

She has four separate boilers, independent of each other, which may be connected when required; four tunnels, one to each boiler; the two after ones strike down so as to allow a nare mainsail to be set while sailing, and still using the two emost boilers, thus working half her power, at the same time saving a considerable consumption of coals. This is an excellent contrivance, as there are four small funnels instead one large one, which is a great advantage, as the ship will

of one large one, which is a great advantage, as the ship will not be wholly disabled by losing one, two, or even three funnels, as the one-funnel ship would be on hers being carried away; her one funnel lost, she has lost all.

The Terrible has two magazines, and two shell-rooms, one of each before the engine-room, and one shaft for the safety of the vessel, to prevent any powder passing the engine-room when firing the guns. She can store 400 tons of coals below the lower deck, and is prepared on the midship part of the deck to take 200 or 300 tons more, packed in bags, as a defence from shot to the engines and boilers, filling up a space of 13 feet. In addition to her thick, substantial, solid sides, she has good capacity, and, if required for any particular service, can carry more coal in sacks. With regard to the conveyance of troops, she can berth a thousand men under cover on her second gun-deck, independent of her ship's company, their berths being below forward, and the officers' cabins, gun-room, &c. abaft; so that each gun-deck is entirely clear and always ready for action, without removing a bulk-head, and the deck being perfectly free from the captain's cabin abaft to the bow of the vessel. She is constructed in the strongest and most of the vessel. She is constructed in the strongest and most of the vessel. She is constructed in the strongest and most of the vessel. She is constructed in the strongest and most of the vessel. She is constructed in the strongest and most of the vessel. She is constructed in the strongest and most of the vessel. She is constructed in the strongest and most of the vessel. She is constructed in the strongest and most of the vessel. She is constructed in the strongest and most of the vessel. She is constructed in the strongest and most of the vessel. She is constructed in the strongest and most of the vessel. She is constructed in the strongest and most of the vessel. She is constructed in the strongest and most of the vessel. She is constructed in the strongest and most of the vessel. She is constructed in the strongest and most substantial manner, on Mr. Lang's improved method of uniting the frame timbers, making her perfectly water-tight, so that she would swim even if her external keel and plank were off her bottom. This method is also adopted in the Royal Albert, 120 gons, now in her frame, and may be seen on the substantial manner, on Mr. Lang's improved method of uniting the frame timbers, making her perfectly water-tight, so that she would swim even if her external keel and plank were in number—after a single shot, to save their honor, as good as gave up the field.

"It will be the last large eclipse that will be visible to us for upwards of eight years, and the last that will be total in this vicinity until August 7, 1869.

"The duration of the central eclipse on the earth will be similar to upwards of eight years, and the last that will be visible to us for upwards of eight years, and the last that will be total in this vicinity until August 7, 1869.

"The duration of the central eclipse on the earth will be similar to upwards of eight years, and the last that will be total in the vicinity until August 7, 1869.

"The duration of the central eclipse on the earth will be similar to upwards of eight years, and the last that will be visible to us any serious opposition out of the question; and the for upwards of eight years, and the last that will be visible to us any serious opposition out of the question; and the last that will be visible to us any serious opposition out of the question; and the last that will be visible to us any serious opposition out of the question; and the last that will be visible to us any serious opposition out of the question; and the last large eclipse that will be visible to us any serious opposition out of the question; and the last large eclipse that will be visible to us any serious opposition out of the question; and the last large eclipse that will be visible to us any serious opposition out of the question; and the last large eclipse th

slip in Woolwich dock-yard.

The engine room of the Terrible is most splendid; on deck,

Dee steam vessel, and she is to have a complem officers, men and boys.—Nautical Standard.

WASHINGTON. "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1846.

THE SUBTREASURY BILL. This odious measure was taken up in the House of Representatives on Monday last, and, by the application of the legislative screw, the discussion was brought to a close on Thursday, and the bill passed by a majority exceeding fifty votes. This is bold tep of the dominant party in Congress, after the emphatic manner in which the scheme was denounced and repudiated by the voice of the country in 1840. One currency for the Government and another for the People is a system obnoxious to our free institutions, repugnant to public sentiment, and will never be tolerated in a free country. If we are permitted to augur the future from the past, public indignation will pronounce upon it and its

The bill was received in the Senate on Friday read by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance. As debate is free in the Senate, we presume that this measure, fruitful as we hold i to be of great evil to the country, will receive a full discussion in that body, although its principles and its effects are already too well known by all who remember its predecessor during its short existence. But it is proper that the public mind should be kept alive to the subject by the full- ple report of these interesting and important proest discussion of it; for, although we do not know that any discussion can, at present, break through the enthralment of a rigid party organization, and defeat this favorite measure of the Executive; yet as with the people at large resides the power to demolish party trammels, we invoke the use of every argument which may lead to a better result at a future and no very distant day.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

[FROM OUR BAILT PAPER OF TUESDAY.] While the general debate on the Oregon question going on in the Senate with undiminished ability there arose vesterday during the morning hour an incidental but pregnant discussion on the same subject. This brief discussion arose on the resolution of Mr. J. M. CLAYTON, calling on the President for any uncommunicated Oregon correspondence, and will be found fully reported in another part of our paper. We have said it was a pregnant discussion. It was so regarded, we believe, by all persons pre sent; and, from the solemnity with which the open ing speaket (Mr. WEBSTER) delivered his remarks it appeared to produce a deep impression on al who heard it. We think also that this brief de bate will not only be regarded as of much conse quence in our own country, but will command se rious attention abroad. Believing that it announces to both Governments what is practicable, and only practicable, as well as what is just, in the settle ment of the Oregon difficulty, we trust that both Governments may give it heed.

SCENES AND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SENATE

[FROM OUR DAILY PAPER OF THURSDAY.] A debate of unusual interest sprang up in the he Senate yesterday somewhat unexpectedly. Mr. ASHLEY, of Arkansas, had the floor on the Oregon subject, and was expected to proceed at one o'clock At a quarter before one Mr. Speight intimated that a Senator from Missouri (Mr. BENTON) would be glad of a few minutes to make an explanation before the regular debate proceeded. Thereupon the order of the day was called for, and Mr. BENTON rose. A very thrilling scene ensued-a scene not more thrilling than it was important in its bearing them, will be found reported in their proper place in another part of our paper.

It will be recollected that in the debate on Mon Rocky Mountains. Mr. Cass, on Tuesday, ar gued, on the contrary, that no line had ever been determined under the treaty of Utrecht, and was understood to say that, if it could be established that such line of demarcation between the English and French colonies had been determined under the treaty of Utrecht, he would never say another word in favor of 54° 40'. The honorable Senator from Missouri yesterday took up this gage, and with what success, the public will judge from a perusal of the speech itself. Its effect upon those who heard it was deep and striking.

Mr. HANNEGAN, on behalf of Mr. Cass, (who was absent.) made a very animated impromptu reply, which also will be found in its proper place. But the position in which the distinguished and worthy

The engine room of the Terrible is most splendid; on deck, the whole length of the engine-room, are gratings, open and well-ventilated by hatchways, giving light and air to the engineers, stokers, &c. It is an admirable plan, such as no steamer as yet has the advantage of; and each boiler has a separate hatchway, and may be readily taken out for repair, without invention prevents the necessity of ripping up the deck, which is the cree with other steamers, when the boilers are required to be taken out from those vessels, and there, too, the deck covering the boilers, the engineers and stokers have the light admitted by the hatchway over the engines only.

The Terrible's engineers are most majestic; they are 800 horse everse the engine room of the Creiplant on the original content of the engine room of the Terrible is most splendid; on deck, the whole length of the engine-room, are gratings, open and form our readers that the regular debate on the Oregon Question was yesterday, by the courtesy of small is the extent of land in which the eclipse will be central, but so immediate the moon, that Sagua la Grande, and so narrow the shadow of the moon, that Sagua la Grande, and to not of the preceding day. The honorable Senator from Michigan took strong ground at the outset of his observations; but we think it was the general opinion of unbiased persons that he did not sustain himself there. On the contrary, the position of the fifty-To quit metaphor, however, we proceed to inadmitted by the hatchway over the enginees only.

The Terrible's engines are most majestic; they are 800 horse power, the production of Maudslay, Sons & Field, and show to advantage in this large war-steamer. Her decks have hatchways in various parts, scuttles, skylights, &c. for ventilating the ship, even to the lower parts of her hull; and there are many other conveniences too numerous to mention, con-tributing to the efficiency of the ship and the comforts of the manner in which this exciting debate was conductmost perfect war-steamer ever built. | ed on both sides was cooperation of the Character of the Senate could require, mingling dignity with good humor, and grave argument with

sportive allusion. Mr. Cass denied that the observations of Mr. Benton, made on Wednesday, had any application whatever to the Oregon question; or that the treaty of Utrecht, admitting that it established the boundary line of forty-nine, had any relation to the territory beyond the Rocky Mountains. That treaty and all its provisions was, so far as respected the Oregon boundary, a mere historical question, and only interesting as such.

Mr. Benton's reply was brief, but strong in facts and arguments, proving the relevancy and the bearing of his former observations upon the great question now before the Senate, and supporting them by additional testimony. He clearly showed that Mr. JEFFERSON was for the adoption of the line of 49º to its entire extent, carried on to the Pacific Ocean. He vindicated the conduct of Mr. Mon-ROE with respect to the treaty of 1804; he had no doubt that that gentleman, in obedience to the instructions received from Mr. Madison, examined minutely the proceedings of the Commissioners under the treaty of Utrecht, and that he acted under the impression which the full consideration of those proceedings made upon him, and carried his negotiations to a successful issue; bringing to bear upon the question the particulars of which Mr. Madison had acknowledged his ignorance, instead of had been charged with doing by Mr. Cass. Our readers will judge for themselves upon these points, as we afford them the means of doing, by our am-

their answers, a very important bearing upon the

On Friday Mr. Ashley, of Arkansas, continued the regular Debate upon the Oregon question. He replied to the charge of jacobinism, which had been made against the Baltimore Convention and those who defend its proceedings; denied that the people of the West were unduly impetuous in their temperament and conduct, as they had been charged with being during the debate, and that such defect arose from a want of education among them. He showed, by a tabular statement relative to those Western States whose Senators had spoken during the debate, that the number of white people who could not read or write was much less in those States than it was in any other section of the Union, with the exception of some of the New England States. He deprecated the pictures which had been drawn of the horrors of war, and the statements which had been made of the comparative extent of the navies of Great Britain and the United States, because they were calculated to unnerve the public mind. He thought the discussion of the British title, which had been introduced by some Senators. was injudicious. Mr. Ashley denied that Great Britain had any title whatever to any portion of Oregon: her claim, under the Nootka Sound convention, he held to have been abrogated by the subsequent war between Great Britain and Spain. He considered the title of the United States to be full and complete. He should not support the amendment of Mr. Colquitt, because he felt assured that it would not pass the House of Representatives : nor would he vote for that of Mr. CRITTENDEN, because he thought it necessary that Congress should be in session when the notice was given. He was in favor of giving the notice as a peace measure, but he thought that such notice should be unaccompanied by any restrictive or qualifying

Mr. McDuffie has the floor in continuance of the debate to-day.

the United States, communicating to the Senate the locuments, correspondence, &c. relative to the Northeastern Boundary question, which had not been before printed, as called for some days back on the motion of Mr. WEBSTER.

Mr. WEBSTER said that, as the Washington Treaty, and those who had had the honor of participating in its negotiation, had been made the subject of frequent allusion during the present debate on the Oregon question, he felt called upon to take some notice of the matter, and he had asked for the ceived from the President. He proposed, if the nonorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Mc- and knives, breaking the door from its hinges. * DUFFIE) should conclude his observations on Saturday, to submit to the Senate on Monday what he thought necessary in reply to the allusions to which

Mr. CLAY left New Orleans on the 22d ultimo. after a sojourn in that city of more than two months. He intended to stop a few days at Natchez, visit St. Louis, and then return home to Ashland. He was in excellent health.

THE SEMINOLE INDIANS.—The last Van Buren Arkansas) Intelligencer says: "We learn from a gentleman, who resides among the Seminoles, that hey are well pleased with the country they have lately removed to; and are clearing large farms ready for cultivation the ensuing summer. They will, we are sure, now rapidly advance and im-

ECLIPSES .- The sun will be eclipsed on Saturday, the 25th of April, commencing a few minutes before eleven A. M., when 6.83 digits of the sun's southern limb will be obscured. Silliman's Journal gives this account of the eclipse :

thirteen minutes after the beginning, and about seventeen mi-nutes before the end of the central eclipse, or for about half an

A letter dated at Hallowell (Maine) on the 29th ultim says: "The most melancholy account of destruction, by the present freshet, that has as yet come to our knowledge, is the sweeping off almost entirely of the flourishing little village at Livermore Falls, situated on the Androscoggin river. Seven teen buildings, consisting of stores and houses, with all their contents, were carried down the river, and, we are told, so sudden was the overflow that the occupants had no time to nity with good humor, and grave argument with save their property."

THE NOTICE.

Little able as we are at present to find room for communications, there appears to us so much weight the suggestions of the annexed brief article, from Virginia correspondent, that we are induced to give it a place to the exclusion of other matter. Although the excitement raised throughout the councasm; he acquitted himself creditably, according to try by the course of our Executive on the Oregon even the anti-corn law journals that dispute his question may now have rendered the proposed no- political economy. He spoke flippantly of your tice unavoidable, there can be no question that, whenever authority shall be given to the President ring operatives. You may afford room for a short to terminate the joint occupancy of the territory, it and pleasant extract: will place in his hands the power of bringing on a war with England, or of rendering war "inevitable," whether Congress choose or not; and this may be done without any design on the part of the President to produce such a consequence. An act of indiscretion may be quite as effectual in bringing the two countries into collision as deliberate purpose. While the Administration has already two wars on its hands-a war on the Tariff and a war on the Currency-is it too late to save it from the hazard of a third, which, added to the others, must consummate the ruin of the country for at least a generation to come?

HANOVER COUNTY, (VA.) MARCH 30.

GENTLEMEN: I regard the approaching vote in the Senate "adding nothing to Mr. Madison's statement, and upon the "notice" as one of such deep interest to the country leaving the question as doubtful as ever," as he that, even at the risk of being thought presumptuous, I will venture, with your permission, a single reason for hoping that the Senate will not at this time direct the notice to be given to Great Britain in any form. If we can come to a compromise with Great at once on the Oregon question, which is most de voutly to be desired, then the notice will be unnecessary; if ve cannot compromise at once, but can do so in the course of Mr. WEBSTER, after Mr. BENTON had concluded, a few years, then still the notice will be productive of no bene made a few forcible observations, and propounded ficial results, and its only effect on the immediate question two questions of an historical nature, having, in will be a probable delay in our negotiations. So long as the Senate refuse to give notice, the power of preventing war is n their hands ; but, so soon as they give the notice, they give to the President the power of producing a war with Great Britain, the lamentable consequences of which to both countries t is unnecessary even to allude to here. For what is mo practicable than so to announce the notice as to cause Great Britain to take umbrage, or so to regulate our subsequent policy towards the British inhabitants of Oregon as to force England into hostile proceedings? And, whilst I by no means assert that Mr. Polk would take such steps, yet I cannot re frain from asking Senators if they are willing to place this great war power in the hands of one individual, in a manner in way recognised by the Constitution, placing at the disposal of one man the destinies of the two greatest nations of the earth

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, APRIL 1, 1848. The commercial affairs of the country are begining to assume a gloomy aspect. Our foreign relations are well calculated to lessen confidence and check enterprise. The money market is not only becoming tight, but seriously so. This is the season for activity, but there is a dead weight upon commercial operations, and many of those who calculated upon a large spring business are becoming alarmed at the prospect before them.

In Charleston (S. C.) there have already been more than a dozen failures: some of them heavy. One firm has stopped who it is said within three nonths have purchased goods in this city, Philadelhia, and Baltimore to an amount not less than two nundred (possibly three hundred) thousand dollars. You are advised that specie is shipping to foreign

ountries in large sums. What is this for? Is i not to pay for our imports? Are not our exports insufficient to meet the demand? Or, in other words, have we not imported more than we have exported or can export unless a great sacrifice is on our exports? What is to be the effect of this demand for specie to ship? If it continues, a loss of confidence, which is but one step from a panic. Here I will pause, only adding that the party in power is doing more mischief than they can e made to believe, but which unless they change their policy hey will feel. Let them now plunge the country into a war, and their labors will have been completed.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a law appoint ng commissioners and appropriating one thousand dollars to pay them to take a survey and soundings of the harbor of New

county have had a furious outbreak a few miles from the city In this row the Barnburners appear to have triumphed mos ingloriously. The Albany Argus is furious on the occasion In giving an account of the transactions of the day, he heads it as follows : " Infamous Outrage and Ruffian Atrocity."

In describing the manner in which the Barnburners pro ceeded from Albany to the place of meeting, he says, speaking of certain large four-horse warrons. " these were mostly loaded with hired ruffians. Going out, they frequently passed bottles of liquor from hand to hand. Most of them were armed with clubs, and they had with them also bull-dogs, led with halters." . . . The old Hunkers, it appears, "assembled in an upper room in another part of Mr. Clark's tavern. They ommunication of the papers which were now re- had only temporarily organized, when a gang of ruffians, fresh from their employers, rushed into the room, armed with clubs Grey-haired men were knocked down with clubs and with broken pieces of furniture. . . Lawrence Van Dryen was knocked down and stamped upon, and three of his teeth knocked out. He was greatly injured, and it was reported that he died last night of his wounds.

In this style the Argus proceeds to fill two columns, interlarded with appeals to peaceable citizens. Now, I have only a short comment to make on this statement, which I have no loubt is substantially correct. The same class of men, under the control of similar leaders, have frequently performed in this city, to a limited extent, the like antics at Whig meetings. And what has been the conduct of the Argus on such occasions? Either an approval of the ruffianism or a complacent silence. The cup of deep humiliation is now presented to the lips of the Argus editor, and let him, I say, drain it to the

W. MAXWELL, Esq. of Chemung, has been nominated and accepted the nomination, as a delegate to the Convention o revise the Constitution. This nomination is made by the prove, as they evince a disposition to cultivate the soil and depend upon their labor, and not upon the chase, for subsistence."

old Hunker section of the Locofoco party, in opposition to Col.

Samuel Young, of the State Senate. What course of policy the Whig party in the county of Chemung will pursue I am not advised. But, from the present aspect of affairs, it appears to me that Col. Young's success is matter of some doubt Stock market heavy to-day, with a downward tendency.

A CALM OBSERVER.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The New York Gazette and Times says: "We re indebted to a gentleman who arrived here to-day from Havana, via Charleston, in the short passage of eight days, for the following important intelligence of the 22d ultimo from Vera Cruz, which place she that day, and by the Captain we learn that a great reasoning will assuredly prove fallacious; the panic

"It appears that Paredes has been induced to alter passage : is tone, owing to strong manifestations exhibited against a war with the United States, and that Mr. SLIDELL, our Minister, had been duly notified that the Government were ready to consider any propositions he had to make on behalf of our Govern-ment, and that there existed no doubt but that the matter would be speedily adjusted. Arista, and the troops under his command, had pronounced against Paredes and the war party.'

waiting shipment at the various ports on Lake Michigan 1,550,000 bushels wheat, 90,000 bbls. flour, and 24,000 bbls provisions, ashes, &c. If the stock at Detroit is included, the aggregate of flour would reach 200,000 bbls.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, February 28, 1845. D'Israell's second speech (20th) on the Corn Law question receives endless eulogy from the great protectionist oracles-the Morning Post, the Herald, and the Standard. He endeavored to show that he could succeed in argument as well as sar-Secretary of the Treasury, and committed a huge "The other day I met a noble lord who had formerly been

Minister of the Crown, and a very distinguished man. was in great trouble with regard to the corn question. He said, what are we to do? There is old John Adams, who used formerly to be the advocate of peace, he has now made a furious war speech. But the noble lord was not aware that in proportion as free trade has become popular in England, and especially as it has become popular in the Cabinet, so has it now become popular with the manufacturing interests of America. I quote the language of one of their most respectable journals—one in which there is no balderdash—and the language of that journal is, the fact is that war is our only [Hear, hear.] Let me impress this upon the protection. [Hear, hear.] Let me impress this upon the House. The argument of the free-traders has always been that by imposing free imposts there would be an alteration in the American tariff. This has always been considered as a peace-measure—as calculated to remove the small cloud that was seen hovering over the Atlantic. [Laughter.] But in exact proportion as you conciliate—if you ever can conciliate the Western States—in the same degree do you lose the affections of the great Northern States, which lie on the eastern coast, and which are the most powerful members of the American community. I put this to the consideration of the noble lord, who has recently visited this country, and who interest ed us so much the other night by an account of his travels [A laugh.] I mean the noble lord, the member for the West Riding; and I am bound to say that I rejoice he is returned to this house, even though it be as a member for the Wes Riding. I listened to his speech with great interest, as h entered into the details of American life, and portioned ou the characteristic features of the landscape. All I wished for was that he had entered into some of the social details-tha he had given us, for instance, some authentic account of tha transatlantic melody which depicts the way in which gentle-men jump from one side of the table to the other. [Roars of laughter.] I think that would have been very appropriate.

It is affirmed that several diplomatic notes have been delivered of late to Mr. Guizor, representing in insurrectionary projects at Paris. In consequence, most of the Poles here are subjected to special watch and call by the authorities. We cannot doubt that the conspiracies in the North, if nordevised, are stimulated and aided, in this capital. The National, admitting that the scheme of postal reform, just submitted by the Minister of Commerce, that the troubles in Polish Prussia have their origin contains some useful provisions, nevertheless objects to it as quite insufficient, and would prefer the present state of things. The Minister avails himself. in his preliminary exposition, of the recent report of your Postmaster General, a copy of which the Administrator of the French Post Offices obtained from me, to his great satisfaction.
The play entitled *Diogenes*, a merciless satire on

the present French times, has uncommon vogue. Its author, Felix Pyar, wrote it in the prison of Sainte Pélagie, in which he was confined for seditious publications. He was allowed to see the rehearsals, in the custody of gendarmes. On the 21st instant his term of imprisonment expired. He can or the primum mobile of the policy of the British now witness the excellent performance and rare success of his piece at the Odeon Theatre. The profits have considerably exceeded the twelve hun francs fine which he paid on the day of his enlargement. You may suppose that his sojourn in Saint Pélagie did not lessen the acerbity of his muse.

You will observe that, in the debates of the House of Commons on the corn laws, several of the speakers anticipated that a repeal would enable the British manufacturers to undersell the American, German,

"The noble member for the city of London seemed to take for granted, as an undisputed axiom, that free-trade would be beneficial to the country. Unfortunately, it was impossible to convince foreigners of this truth. They thought that, from our possession of the two great elements of manufacture in greater abundance than they were to be found in any other luce goods at a cheaper rate than those of any other country.

s was therefore urged that the price should be artificially kept up in those foreign countries, in order to exclude our competition. It was well known that by fostering thus the cotte nanufactures of France and Germany, those interests had seen raised to a high position, and would no doubt soon prove a source of great national wealth and prosperity to those coun-tries. But did any man believe that if an unrestricted importation of British goods were to take place in those countries, they would not be undersold in their own markets? If any one had a doubt on this subject, let him consider the effect of our trade with one hundred and sixty millions of the Indian gon question, from the pen and we empire. Before we took possession of that country the peo-ple were clothed in their own beautiful domestic fabric. But w the introduction of our cotton manufactures we were able o undersell the native producer, and thereby hundreds of thousands were thrown out of employment and reduced to misery. It was doubtful whether the most ruthless conqueror of India inflicted greater misery, or caused greater destruction of human life, than we had done by the introduction of cotton nanufactures. [Hear, hear, from the Protectionists.] might boast in our Government of India that we had promoted schemes of education, and endeavored to elevate the moral and social condition of the mass of the community, but it could not be denied that the date of our rule was contemporaneous with the decline of the material prosperity of the people. with the decline of the material prosperity of the people. Such were the advantages which the people of that country derived from "purchasing in the cheapest market." [Hear, hear, from the Protectionists.] Should we be surprised that foreign Governments hesitated before they subjected their people to

The wisdom or congruity of following an example, national or personal, depends on parity or affinity of circumstances and objects. La Presse (Paris paper) observes:
"Mr. D'Israeli was right in questioning the influe

which the repeal of the corn laws was thought likely to exert on the protective system of other nations. It is not probable that France, Germany, or America will hold themselves bound to adopt the British example. On the whole, France is too little benefited to require a return of gratitude! Neito revise the Constitution. This nomination is made by the old Hunker section of the Locofoco party, in opposition to Col. threads, with the British in the British market. As for grain, he free admission is now indispensable to enable British in dustry to cope with that of other countries. in thinking that other countries will not lightly embark in measures of so-called reciprocity, which promise only disadvantage to themselves, while Sir Robert Peel has in view, mainly and justly, the promotion of British interests, aside from any requital or imitation abroad."

Lord Morpeth's speech, on the 12th instant, is auded beyond its merits. His triumph, so extraordinary and complete in the West Riding of Yorkshire, invested him with new importance. His references to the United States, as a traveller and a Whig, excited peculiar interest. He wished to "The Juniata arrived at Havana on the evening persuade the House that there could not be that prodigious influx of food "which the panic of the sailed from the 16th ultimo, bringing advices up to Protectionists conjured up;" his testimony and ty, who were of their own shade of politics, and have given change has taken place in the state of our relations is likely to be warranted by the increase of Ame- jority of votes in the county, but lost the return through some rican production. I extract, at once, his main

"But, as I anticipated, it is not so much the statistical a the social and political impressions which I derived from my stay in that continent that I wish, for a moment, to mention to the House, before I cease to trespass on its attention. Much that I heard and saw there, and perhaps more that has reached me since I returned to this country, has certainly not tended to give me any very favorable opinion of the orderly working, of the pacific and moderate tendency, or of the scrupulous adherence to good faith that belongs to pure and un-affected democracy; and I certainly did not return to my home with any increased repugnance, [ironical cries of hear, hear,] by which I mean to say any diminished attachment, either to by which I mean to say any diminished attachment, either to the aristocratic or to the monarchical elements of our own divergence. But at the same time I must say that I have felt a powerful conviction that we could not confront the example of general comfort and abundance which pervades the whole face of the American people. The honorable member

for Northamptonshire talked of the men of two meals; but there the people are not confined even to that number. Every one has heard of the story told of the Irish laborer in America, who refused to write home that he had meat three times a day, because no one, he said, would believe him. [Hear hear.] We cannot confront that example, or the growing convictions, the aspirings, and the feelings of our own peo-ple, or the prevailing master tendencies of the age, of the country in which we live, and of the world at large, if we do not consent to administer and work out our aristocratic insti-tutions in rather more of a democratic spirit than heretofore.

It was to be expected that a man situated and connected as Lord Morpeth is in his own country would not return with any diminished attachment to the aristocratic or to the monarchical elements of his own Government, which are vitally connected. He possesses the signal benefits. But his contrast of the wretchedness of the British masses with the abundance and comfort which pervade the whole face of the American people,' might have converted a mere philanthropist and philosopher to the pure and unaffected democracy which could surveying its whole history and that of any monarchy for the same period) bear, in reality, in the points of order, peaceableness, moderation, and good faith, to be confronted with any other polity where-

In the debate in the House of Commons, Sir James Grahame said "the working population of England, although they do not subsist altogether on potatoes, are in a great measure dependant on them for their daily food." Mr. M. Gibson, a member of Parliament, stated that it was notorious that "the subsistence of millions was reduced to the lowest point at which human beings could be kept alive.

Father Mathew has just emerged as the apostle of Indian corn, of which the nutritive and palatable qualities are at last imagined on the other side of the channel. He laments the long prevalence or ned out monopoly of the potato. By the way, the diffusive and dreadful increase of crime in Ireland, by which the new Coercion bill is vindicated in the House of Lords, might lead us to the conclusion that the Temperance reformation has not proved efficacious for its most important object. Hear the London Morning Chronicle:

"Famine and crime are the chief facts in the condition of a great province of the British empire, to which the attention of Parliament is called now, even in the middle of the ninebe bound, after such proclamation, to remain within their own homes from sunset to sunrise; that is to say, during a certa season of the year, for sixteen hours out of the twenty-fou season of the year, for sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. All persons found transgressing the regulation will be apprehended, but those who can prove a 'lawful occasion' for being out will escape punishment. Failing such proof, the transgression is a misdemeanor, punishable by transportation from seven to fifteen years, or by three years' imprison-

O'CONNELL protests, likewise, against the bill, in a letter included in my budget of printed articles. Some of these are appalling exhibitions of the misery of the laboring classes throughout both islands. They bear out the current idea of the French journals: "The fear of imminent revolution is the only, Government in this crisis."

The question of a more numerous nation's food has been under discussion, for four sittings, in the French Chamber of Deputies. Cattle, hitherto, have been taxed on entering the cities by the head, and not by weight; and meat introduced in portions has paid higher duties than that of the cattle slaughtered by the butchers within the walls. This system operated of course to lessen the quantity introduced, and to raise prices. In Paris a pound of and others, in their own markets. The Morning meat costs the day's wages of a good work-woman Chronicle anticipated, "with certainty," that "the packet which carried to the United States Sir RoBERT PEEL's speech would secure a triumph for the extensive modifications proposed in the tariff of that country." Mr. Balllie contested the likelihood of a general imitation of the British example, with statements worthy of your attention. energy. A large majority have pronounced in fa-vor of the bill, which the Journal des Débats proclaims truly democratic, as it is designed and must operate for the welfare of the people. LAMARTINE exclaimed, in the debate: "We live in a Democracy, let us give the people cheap living." This ec centric, and too often visionary, but someti harangue. He mentioned his conviction in regard to France—such as Lord AshLEY recently expressed relatively to Great Britain and Irelandmasses are greatly underfed; and he lavished encomium on Sir Robert Peel and the members of the British aristocracy who adhered to the Premier, for their measures of free and low prices.

La Revue Nouvelle, of the 15th instant, com mences with an article of forty pages, on the Oreof Monsieur DE MOFRAS, author of the two volumes on California and Oregon, which were published at the cost and under the immediate auspices of the Ministry of War. Considering the character and design of La Revue Nouvelle, the article may be considered as semi-official, and the author as remuperated by both French and British subsidies. He has studied to give the whole case the most favorable aspect for the British claims and dispositions; professing the while sympathies for the United States and a strong repugnance to the encroaching British power. In his book, he took care, in affect ing the same bias, to decide peremptorily in confirmation of the British title; the pretended bias recommended his final judgment. Thus is it in the elaborate and sinister article. He argues lustily against us; shows egregious ignorance or bad faith in various statements; relates how he visited Oregon and what conversations he held with Sir George SIMPSON, and with the officers of Commander WILKES'S Expedition. He holds the measures proposed in the President's message to amount to a violation of the treaty. He deems a compromise impossible under the solemn declarations of the two Governments, and therefore predicts an early war. His grand ideas are-that the Canadas will, ere very long, be independent; that the French race will predominate in them, and that the settlers in D'Israeli is right Oregon being French Canadians, there must arise succeed in her objects in Oceania, by this new American France—Canada and Oregon. The arti-cle is reprinted beautifully, and liberally distributed in the pamphlet form.

A BRIGHT SPOTIN POLITICS .- The Democratic majority in the Louisiana Legislature, by a vote of 59 to 15, have vacated the seats of the three sitting members from St. Landry counthem to their Whig contestants. The latter received a maofficial blunder.

The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled in that city on Wednesday.

MARRING IN FUN .- Some time since a couple were mar ried in New Jersey, in sport, by a clergyman. They never lived together; but a divorce was necessary to absolve the legal bonds, and this has been granted them by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

COURAGE.—It is a popular error to suppose that courage means courage in every thing. Put a hero on board ship at a five-barred gate, and, if he is not used to hunting, he will turn they accustom themselves, either in imagination or practice.

Shocks of an earthquake were felt at Maysville, Kentucky,